

plans for the preservation and interpretation of the resources and values of Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(3) authorize the Secretary to undertake at the museum activities related to the management of Valley Forge National Historical Park, including, but not limited to, provision of appropriate visitor information and interpretive facilities and programs related to Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(4) authorize the Society, acting as a private nonprofit organization, to engage in activities appropriate for operation of the museum that may include, but are not limited to, charging appropriate fees, conducting events, and selling merchandise, tickets, and food to visitors to the museum;

(5) provide that the Society's revenues from the museum's facilities and services shall be used to offset the expenses of the museum's operation; and

(6) authorize the Society to occupy the museum so constructed for the term specified in the Agreement and subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The conveyance by the Society to the United States of all right, title, and interest in the museum to be constructed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(B) The Society's right to occupy and use the museum shall be for the exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of artifacts associated with the Valley Forge story and the American Revolution, to enhance the visitor experience of Valley Forge National Historical Park, and to conduct appropriately related activities of the society consistent with its mission and with the purposes for which the Valley Forge National Historical Park was established. Such right shall not be transferred or conveyed without the express consent of the Secretary.

(C) Any other terms and conditions the Secretary determines to be necessary.

SEC. 203. PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION.

Nothing in this title authorizes the Secretary or the Society to take any actions in derogation of the preservation and protection of the values and resources of Valley Forge National Historical Park. An agreement entered into under section 202 shall be construed and implemented in light of the high public value and integrity of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and the National Park System.

Amend the title so as to read:

"An Act to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said amendments of the Senate to said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said Senate amendments were agreed to were, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶115.10 WATER RIGHTS CLAIMS OF THE CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 795) to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶115.11 CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2140) to improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DOOLITTLE demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶115.12 NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2821) to amend the North American Wetlands Conservation Act to provide for appointment of 2 additional members of the North American Wetlands Conservation Council; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds

of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶115.13 ALIEN ADOPTION

Mr. SMITH of Texas moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2886) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an adopted alien who is less than 18 years of age may be considered a child under such Act if adopted with or after a sibling who is a child under such Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of Texas demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶115.14 GOVERNMENTAL PENSION PLANS

Mr. GEKAS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 462) to clarify that governmental pension plans of the possessions of the United States shall be treated in the same manner as State pension plans for purposes of the limitation on the State income taxation of pension income.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. GEKAS and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶115.15 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were commu-

nicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

¶115.16 PRESIDENT AND MRS. GERALD R. FORD CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Mr. THOMAS moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 196):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on October 27, 1999, for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to President and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, recognized Mr. THOMAS and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. THOMAS demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶115.17 RECESS—3:08 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. BIGGERT, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m., subject to the call of the Chair.

¶115.18 AFTER RECESS—5 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, called the House to order.

¶115.19 MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES—H.R. 2670

Mr. COBURN submitted the privileged motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House at the conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 2670) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, to agree, to the extent within the scope of the conference, to provisions that (1) reduce nonessential spending in programs within the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and other related agencies; (2) reduce spending on international organizations, in particular, in order to honor the commitment of the Congress to protect Social Security; and (3) do not increase overall spending to a level that exceeds the higher of the House bill or the Senate amendment.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to

instruct the managers on the part of the House.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. COBURN objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Tuesday, October 19, 1999.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶115.20 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 307(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5877(c)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which covers activities that occurred in fiscal year 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 18, 1999.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

¶115.21 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—VETO OF H.R. 2606

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2606, the "Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000."

The central lesson we have learned in this century is that we cannot protect American interests at home without active engagement abroad. Common sense tells us, and hard experience has confirmed, that we must lead in the world, working with other nations to defuse crises, repel dangers, promote more open economic and political systems, and strengthen the rule of law. These have been the guiding principles of American foreign policy for generations. They have served the American people well, and greatly helped to advance the cause of peace and freedom around the world.

This bill rejects all of those principles. It puts at risk America's 50-year tradition of leadership for a safer, more prosperous and democratic world. It is an abandonment of hope in our Nation's capacity to shape that kind of world. It implies that we are too small and insecure to meet our share of international responsibilities, too shortsighted to see that doing so is in our national interest. It is another sign of a new isolationism that would have

America bury its head in the sand at the height of our power and prosperity.

In the short term, H.R. 2606 fails to address critical national security needs. It suggests we can afford to underfund our efforts to keep deadly weapons from falling into dangerous hands and walk away without peril from our essential work toward peace in places of conflict. Just as seriously, it fails to address America's long-term interests. It reduces assistance to nations struggling to build democratic societies and open markets and backs away from our commitment to help people trapped in poverty to stand on their feet. This, too, threatens our security because future threats will come from regions and nations where instability and misery prevail and future opportunities will come from nations on the road to freedom and growth.

By denying America a decent investment in diplomacy, this bill suggests we should meet threats to our security with our military might alone. That is a dangerous proposition. For if we underfund our diplomacy, we will end up overusing our military. Problems we might have been able to resolve peacefully will turn into crises we can only resolve at a cost of life and treasure. Shortchanging our arsenal of peace is as risky as shortchanging our arsenal of war.

The overall funding provided by H.R. 2606 is inadequate. It is about half the amount available in real terms to President Reagan in 1985, and it is 14 percent below the level that I requested. I proposed to fund this higher level within the budget limits and without spending any of the Social Security surplus. The specific shortfalls in the current bill are numerous and unacceptable.

For example, it is shocking that the Congress has failed to fulfill our obligations to Israel and its neighbors as they take risks and make difficult decisions to advance the Middle East peace process. My Administration, like all its predecessors, has fought hard to promote peace in the Middle East. This bill would provide neither the \$800 million requested this year as a supplemental appropriation nor the \$500 million requested in FY 2000 funding to support the Wye River Agreement. Just when Prime Minister Barak has helped give the peace process a jump start, this sends the worst possible message to Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians about America's commitment to the peace process. We should instead seize this opportunity to support them.

Additional resources are required to respond to the costs of building peace in Kosovo and the rest of the Balkans, and I intend to work with the Congress to provide needed assistance. Other life-saving peace efforts, such as those in Sierra Leone and East Timor, are imperiled by the bill's inadequate funding of the voluntary peacekeeping account.

My Administration has sought to protect Americans from the threat posed by the potential danger of weap-